

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SCIENCE**

**DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM AND MEDIA STUDIES**

**MEDIA LAW I: (IJM 1201)**

**JULY 2005 SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. Section A is **compulsory**.
2. Answer **any three** questions from section B.
3. Start each answer on a new page.
4. Poor spelling and grammar will be penalised.

**SECTION A: COMPULSORY**

**Question 1**

Freedom of expression is the cornerstone upon which the very existence of a democratic society rests. It is indispensable for the formation of public opinion. It can be said that a society that is not well informed is not a society that is truly free. Discuss. [25 marks]

**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS**

**Question 2**

To what extent does the Public Order and Security Act undermine the work of Journalists. [25 marks]

**Question 3**

a) What aspects of the law pertaining to access to information in Zimbabwe should be changed? [15 marks]

b) Suggest ways in which they should be altered so as to enhance access to information. [10 marks]

**TOTAL: [25 marks]**

**Question 4**

The Broadcasting Services Act contains provisions which have implications on freedom of the media. Critically evaluate this statement. [25 marks]

**Question 5**

The media can still operate effectively even without a specific clause on freedom of the press in the constitution. Discuss this statement citing specific examples. **[25 marks]**

**Question 6**

The work of journalists is to help us become aware of issues and those that govern us must come to expect that there will always be held accountable and be kept on their toes by a critical public made aware by a vigilant, vigorous and free press. Critically analyse this statement within the context of the legal environment pertaining to journalism practice in Zimbabwe.

**[25 marks]**